

*Stamps*

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.  
BELLEVUE CITY, NEBRASKA.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

AGENTS.

V. B. Palmer, Trichon's Building, S. M. Peleg, 122 Nassau street, W. H. McDonald, 109 Nassau street, New York City.

C. Porco, E. W. Carr, Connel & Co., Philadelphia.

Drs. M. Mahon & Williams, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A. D. Jones, P. M., Omaha City, Nebraska.

Dr. M. H. Clark, Nebraska Center.

Stephen Devens, Esq., Bellevue City, Nebraska.

William Greene, Esq., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Post Master, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Augustus Hall, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa.

Hon. A. G. Dodge, Washington City, D. C.

Hon. Thomas Brown, Marysville, Ohio.

Ellie Raymond, Esq., Northampton, Mass.

John R. Read, Uxbridge, Mass.

M. F. Hollister, Ottumwa, Ia.

W. T. Tracy, St. Louis, Mo.

H. P. Bennett, Ottumwa, Iowa.

B. T. Chapman, St. Marys, Mills Co., Iowa.

TERMS.—One copy one year, \$1.00—one copy six months, \$1.00—EVERYTHING IS ADVANCED.

SELLER.

Introduction.

"Palladium," From Pallas the Grecian Goddess of Wisdom:—

1st. Primarily, a statue of the Goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle; on the *preservation* of this statue depended the *safety of Troy*.

2d. Something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety; as when we say the trial by jury is the palladium of our civil rights.—[Blackstone.]

We intend to devote the "Palladium" to the social, political, and moral interests of the people of Nebraska; and to unite our efforts with theirs, in laying the foundation of civil government, educational, literary, and religious institutions; and to make it a worthy representative of the institutions and character of the pioneers of this exceedingly beautiful and fertile country; and to be to its people what the ancient statue of Pallas was to the people of Troy—*DEFENSE, PROTECTION, AND SAFETY.*

When a public journal makes its appearance at the critical period when the tide of civilization is beginning to set back upon the savage, and the long night of heathen darkness is beginning to disappear, it is very naturally looked upon as an important agent in the great transition which is taking place. And it is one heartfelt desire to adapt this paper to the wants of this interesting period. Our sense of the importance of this period will lead us to take an elevated stand upon all questions relating to the fundamental principles upon which the growth and prosperity of society depends. The all-important thing to be done now, is to get good FOUNDATIONS laid for the future. Now is the time when the foundation of civil government, educational, religious, and other beneficial institutions is to be laid for all coming time. To say nothing of ability—we shall engage in this work with zeal and energy; and do what we can to elect "Righteous rulers," and lead them to pursue an enlightened policy in shaping the various institutions needed at the very outset of our Territorial life.

In the performance of our duties as *sons*, as *citizens*, and as *men*, we intend to be governed by the principles of the Christian love; and in all judgments passed upon our opponents with them to be formed according to the requirements of that sacred law.

The cardinal principle of our political faith is found in the doctrine of *democratic equality* and the opinion *inhereditary of mankind*—in the right of the people to self-government—in the fact that they are the governors themselves. We believe the principles of *true democracy* furnish the only correct system of human government—the only system that can secure the interests and rights of all classes. We cannot say that our democracy will, in all respects, conform to that of the illustrious Jefferson; but we intend that it shall be made conformable to the circumstances and wants, not only of the people of Nebraska, but of the United States, and not behind the democracy of Thomas Jefferson. Our doctrine will be that democracy is the right principle of human government. We cannot stop to discuss the question—*What is democracy?* It is sufficient to say now, that it is a government of the people, and that its character in any given instance, will correspond with the character of the people. To find democracy in its purity, we must find a people over whom the reign of *purity and intelligence* has been established, and where the rule of right is the arbiter of their political conduct.

On the other hand, a people under the dominion of a tyrannical spirit, would make a tyrannical government to the extent of its power and influence.

The principles of democracy recognize as her own, the sublime sentiment contained in the Declaration of American Independence: that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are *BORN RIGHTS*, which cannot be alienated, or transferred from one to another, without a flagrant violation of the democratic principle. We intend to seek for the elevation of such men to office as respect the golden sentiments ex-

pressed in that Declaration—men who recognize the authority of the supreme law-giver, and will strive to enact laws in accordance with His will. We do not intend to interfere with the internal policy of other States, but to labor directly for the good of our own. We intend to make the "Palladium," *progressive in its spirit*—to adapt it to the wants of the age, and particularly to the condition and wants of Nebraska, in the infancy of her institutions; believing, as we do, in the doctrine, that the preservation of the democracy in form of government, depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. It will be our constant aim to encourage the establishment of free schools, literary, scientific and religious institutions, and other purifying influences that can be brought to bear upon the welfare of the government and her people.

In conclusion, we look to the people to sustain us by their patronage. We need your assistance, and you need ours—help us live, and we will live for you, and cheerfully, hopefully till the live-long day, and many sleepless nights, for you and your children, and for Nebraska.

Bellevue City.

Bellevue is situated to the west of the Missouri river, in Nebraska Territory, about eight miles above the mouth of the great Nebraska river, and, as its name implies, is a beautiful view. The bottom land of Missouri river at this point is about six miles wide, with a line of bluffs on either side, rising abruptly to a height of 300 feet, from the summit of which spreads out to the east and west the undulating highlands for many miles. The Missouri river has a general direction from north to south, along the base of the highlands on the west, but makes many curves out into the valley for two or three miles, and then winds again to the foot of the highlands. For more than one hundred miles above and below, it never approaches the hills to the east. A few miles above it makes a long curve to the east, reaching a point near the center of the valley, from whence it bears off to the south-west in a nearly straight line to the rock-bound shore of Bellevue; thence to the south along the rocky shore for one mile it bears gently to the south-east in the direction of the young city of St. Mary, until it approaches within three-fourths of a mile of it; and thence southwardly to the confluence of the Nebraska. The reader in order to get a correct understanding of its precise location, must bear in mind the point where the river strikes the

rock shore, at which point the hills bear off to the southwest, and the river to the south-east, making an obtuse angle. From the same point, drawing a line due south three miles, and it will strike at right angles the Papillion, a fine creek flowing into the Missouri river from the west.—Between this line, the river and the creek is a high alluvial prairie bottom, with a border of timber on the east, and a large grove of cottonwood on the south, and contains an area of five square miles.—From the line to the hills is a triangular plateau, equal in area to the bottom, and similar in shape, but elevated about 100 feet above it. Upon this plateau Bellevue is located.

Standing upon the site of this prospective city, we have a view of the river, and its beautiful valley for many miles above and below, including in the range of your sight, the flourishing young city of St. Mary, Chouteau and Bluff City. Beyond the river valley, and full in view, rise the bluffs on the Iowa side, presenting the lights and shades of forest and prairie, to the north and south, until they fade away in the distance. The smoke of a steamboat descending the river, may be seen ascending nearly half a day before the boat reaches this city, and for a long time after she departs on her upward course. Turning west, we trace the Papillion as it approaches from the west, winding its serpentine course through a rich valley, one mile wide. Upon either side of this valley, the green prairies rise into gentle waves and cones, and interspersed with groves of timber in such a way as to present a view that the lover of nature may feast upon to his heart's content. While taking this view, the conclusion forces itself upon the discerning mind, that this is the natural gateway through which the "great highway of nations" is to pass into the valley of the great Nebraska.

The landing for boats is the very best on the Upper Missouri, being a cliff of fine stone, that has successfully resisted the action of the river since the beginning of time, and will continue to do so as long as time shall last. This is not the case with any other place, and all who know the uncertainty and danger attending many other town sites, of falling into the river, can appreciate the importance of such a bank for a landing.

Within the last month a large city upon a grand scale, has been laid out, with a view to the location of the capital of Nebraska, at this point, and with a view to making it the centre of commerce, and the half-way house between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. For these great purposes

nature has done all that is necessary, and has clearly indicated to intellectual man what his duty is, and how he must perform it, in order to realize his high expectations.

There are some items in the early history of this place, that may be interesting. As far back as 1804, Messrs. Lewis and Clark, who under the direction of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, had commenced an exploration of the vast country between the Mississippi and Pacific ocean, for the purpose, if possible, of discovering a practicable route by land or water, for a great line of trade and travel across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. These gentlemen, having their attention arrested by the beauty and superior advantages of this location, stopped and remained several days, and while remaining, called the Otoe and Missouri Indians to council with them—but the Indians had gone up the river on their summer hunt, and could not be found. The next year (1805) a wealthy Spanish gentleman, by the name of Manuel Lissa, was passing through this country with an exploring party, and like Lewis and Clark, was struck with the appearance of the place, and determined to stop and remain a while. Ascending from the river bottom to the plateau—his eye surveying the surrounding scenery, and his heart swelling with admiration—his first exclamation was, "BELLEVUE," (beautiful view)—from which time, it has always borne that name. He was so delighted with the place that he commenced work and erected a dwelling and remained there for many years. Soon after this time, the American Fur Company, then in the hands of John Jacob Astor, of New York, Pierre Chouteau, and others, of St. Louis, established a trading house, and put it in charge of Joseph Roudabeaux, of St. Joseph, Mo., who remained in charge six years, and then gave place to John P. Cabanne, who conducted the trade until the year 1824, when he was superseded by the present sagacious proprietor, Col. Peter A. Sarpy.

From the time Col. Sarpy located upon this site, he has never changed his home, but has made many a journey through all parts of the plains and mountains, from this point to the valley of the Columbia, the Colorado of the West, and the great Interior Basin—and from his extensive and scrutinizing observations of the physical geography of the country, has come to the final conclusion that the great line of communication between ocean and ocean, must cross the Missouri river at Bellevue, and through the valley of the Papillion into the great valley of Nebraska river, and along it to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco.

About the year 1823, the U. S. Government established an Indian agency at this place, under the name of "Council Bluffs Indian Agency," which has continued to the present time. At this agency the first treaty for the purchase of the Omaha Indian lands in the Territory was concluded by Major Gatewood, Indian Agent, last January; and in a few days after, another was made by him, for the purchase of the Otoe and Missouri Indian lands. From all the foregoing considerations, the name of "Council Bluffs" has become familiar to every American reader, and we suppose that for this reason the people of "Kanesville," Iowa, borrowed that historic name, under the belief that "It was the dress that made the man," rather than the internal qualifications of the head and the heart. But, having borne the head, the heart, the soul and the body of a gigantic young American, we have concluded to let him be called by the appropriate name of Bellevue, and dress him in the rich mantle of state and nationality, and as a charitable being, give his old clothes to another.

**Nebraska.**  
Since the great advancing column of the Anglo-American race has been checked in its onward course by the barrier interposed by the U. S. Government, upon the western frontier of Iowa and Missouri, public attention has been directed with a constantly growing interest to the vast scope of country stretching westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.—This growing interest has naturally led to explorations and investigations in every direction of the most active and searching character, and have brought to light a fund of information that is now producing one of the most important and universal movements that has ever been made by the American people.

The symptoms of this great movement have already manifested themselves in the public journals, in the halls of Congress, and among the great masses of the people from one extreme of the Union to the other. The political man whose very life depends upon the success of his favorite political party, whose busy days are sleepless nights have all been occupied in one continued scramble for office, has for the first time had his attention diverted from the "altar of his God," and his eager eye turned to this extensive field, in search of capital to be appropriated to his ambitious purposes. The clergy, like "Worldly minded men," have laid aside their charge

and without remorse, plunged headlong into the turbulent waters of ambition, and left their trusting souls to shift for themselves, and make a safe landing, or drift away among the whirlpools and dangers of faction. Even the great questions which have involved one half of the world in war, and which most crimson the waters of a thousand rivers with the blood of the innocent, upset thrones and kingdoms, and disturb the established order of five hundred millions of people, are not considered sufficiently important to divert the attention of the American people from the ALL ABSORBING TOPIC OF NEBRASKA.

Living as we are in this exceedingly interesting country, and this being the condition of the public mind, we propose to approach it with a few suggestions drawn from personal observations of the country—made in some cases expressly to enable us to form a correct judgment of its true merits, and to ascertain whether a large and prosperous population could find sufficient inducements to make it their future home.

That portion of Nebraska in which the Indian tribes have been extinguished, and is now open for settlement, is equal in extent to the six New England States, and situated immediately west of the States of Iowa, Missouri, and the Territory of Minnesota, having a front of 500 miles on the Missouri River, and divided by the great Nebraska, which has its source in the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and flowing east, discharges its waters into the Missouri, at 41° 13' north latitude. It is a large and bold stream from half a mile to a mile in width—has a strong current—smooth sandy bed—has a strong current—smooth sandy bed—has a strong current—free from snags and rocks, and affords at all seasons of the year a sufficiency of water for light draft steamers, for a distance from 500 to 1000 miles. According to the statement of experienced navigators on the upper Missouri, the Nebraska is now a much better stream for navigation than the Missouri was 25 years ago.

Within that time both of these mighty rivers have undergone remarkable changes, which are highly favorable to commercial purposes. Their waters have concentrated into narrower and deeper channels, and the change is still progressing, and will continue to increase with the increase of commerce, until navigation will be easy, safe, and consequently cheap. In addition to the commercial facilities afforded by these magnificent rivers, there are numerous others of less magnitude, suitable for keel-boats, flats, rafts, &c., dividing the country in various directions, in such a way as to bring their advantages within convenient distance of every settler.

The face of the country presents a rich variety of plateaus and gentle undulations, extending in every direction as far as the eye can reach, being sufficiently rolling to promote drainage, with a vast number of small streams of clear pure water, running in all directions, and affording a better supply for the purposes of life than can be found in any other part of the Mississippi valley.

These streams are all made from springs of the purest and best water, and in many neighborhoods are so numerous that each farm of 150 acres may have one or more of them sufficiently large to supply all the wants of a densely populated country. The temperature of the water is very low, and generally free from all mineral impurities, except a small portion of lime. Occasionally may be seen a sulphur or chalybeate spring, which is supposed to contain medical virtues equal to the waters at those fashionable resorts in the Eastern States. In the IMMEDIATE VICINITY of BELLEVUE, may be seen several of a superior quality, and so located as to offer strong inducements to the lover of beautiful scenery, the fashionable, the gay, or the invalid, as any unimproved place to be found in the vast valley of the great West.

The soil is a rich, deep, vegetable loam, strongly impregnated with the carbonate of lime, and enough of the carbonate of iron to give it a dark brown color, and is from three to ten feet deep, with a rich subsoil, underlaid with a red granular clay, from 50 to 100 feet thick. This soil is not inferior for the production of all the grains peculiar to this latitude—roots, vines, and other vegetables, to any upon the face of the earth. This has been established by experience in all parts of the Territory; but to the keen-eyed farmer, who understands the capacity of the different soils, it is only necessary to see it, in order to appreciate its superiority.

The timber consists chiefly of cottonwood, oak, hickory, walnut, and ash. Each of these species of timber has several varieties. The cottonwood grows to a large size, and from 80 to 100 feet in height. Timber is found along the margins of all the large, and most of the small streams, which permeate the whole country. Though there is not an abundance of timber, there is sufficient quantity to supply a large population. Cedar is found in various parts of the Territory, and is yet become an important article in the future commerce of Nebraska. As a whole, the country might be thought by those coming from thickly timbered regions, to have a scarcity, but when we reflect upon

the late improvements in fencing, warming houses, and other purposes to which timber is applied, and the facility with which it can be raised, we have reason to believe that the settlement of the country will not be materially retarded by its scarcity.

Enough has been said to convince the impartial mind that the commercial and agricultural resources of Nebraska are *highly inviting* to all who may desire to embark in the various branches of trade, or to settle down in the more quiet pursuits of the husbandman. But, to meet the wants of another large and valuable class of a prosperous community, we may say to the Farmer, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, that large deposits of stone-coal, iron, copper, salt, and other minerals of superior quality, and sufficient in quantity not only to supply the wants of the Territory, but to furnish the basis for a prosperous commerce with the other States of the Union. We might enlarge the view we have taken of the country, and present many other facts deeply interesting to the inquiring mind, but we think enough has been said to satisfy the reader that NEBRASKA is capable of sustaining a population equal to any similar area on the face of the earth—and that time and the indomitable energy of the progressive American, will more than verify this conclusion.

Nebraska Bill.

Politicians may quarrel about Nebraska Bill; Abolitionists may repudiate Douglass, Kansas and Nebraska organization, but the people will sustain it as they did the Compromise of fifty. Many Americans will bear the name of Douglass and Dodge, in honor of the important part they acted; and Bill Nebraska will be the *symbol* of many a hopeful child in its parents estimation. The Hon. J. F. Kinney, the Chief Justice of Indiana, gave the example by giving the name of Bill Nebraska to his son, born at Dr. Clark's Hospital, at Nebraska Centre, June 10, 1854—the first white child born in the Territory since the passage of the Bill.—The Hon. Judge, mother and son, left on the 5th day after the birth for his official station in Utah.

**THE N. Y. DUTCHMAN**—published by WINSTON & BRYCE, 200 Broadway, New York. \$2 per annum.

This is a large, spicy, and beautiful sheet, replete with wit and wisdom, and should receive a good support from the lovers of wit, genius, and learning. We have rarely seen a better combination of the amusing and the instructive.

Omaha Arrow.

We see by the Council Bluffs Eagle that a newspaper is to be established at Omaha City, to be called the "Omaha Arrow." We wish its projectors that success to which so important an enterprise is justly entitled. We hope that, unlike the death-dealing instrument by which its life is distinguished, it will have a life-giving, life-preserving influence in the social, political, and moral world—and that it will be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of knowledge and virtue in Nebraska. For the present, the Arrow is to be issued from the Bagle office—Council Bluffs City.

ADDRESSING EDUCATION.

Stephen Devens, Esq., of this City, will deliver an address upon education, at St. Mary, Thursday, July 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Turn out, and give him a hearing.

Subscriptions and Advertising.

Our agents and friends are requested to send subscriptions and advertisements, we are making provisions for a new and larger sized press, and a few weeks only will elapse before we shall have arrangements completed for an imperial sized, and beautiful sheet, that will do credit to the cause of the country to which it is devoted. During the interim, the Palladium will be printed at the office of the St. Mary Gazette, Iowa, opposite Bellevue, and issued only once in two weeks. Subscribers will be supplied with the Gazette until the regular issue of the Palladium. Send in your orders, accompanied by the cash; and you shall not wait long for your paper.

Nebraska Palladium, and the Proposed Platte Valley Advocate.

The projector of the *Platte Valley Advocate* having disposed of his interest in that paper to the proprietors of the *Nebraska Palladium*, they will hereafter be united under the title of the *Nebraska Palladium and the Platte Valley Advocate*.—The friends of the latter are hereby assured that the Palladium will be worthy of their support, and meet the entire organization of the projector of the Advocate, by whose suggestion this arrangement has been made, for the benefit of the common cause for which these papers have been projected.

Set Given Up.

Those interested in the Platte Valley Route will be glad to know that arrangements are in progress to make permanent posts at Shell Creek and Loup Fork.—These posts in connection with the one on Wood River, (Nebraska Centre) will give protection to emigrants, and afford them any aid they may need. The old pioneers have taken hold of this very important move, and united their interests sufficiently to ensure concert of action. They will be strong enough to prevent any further Indian depredations.